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18—31 October 1951

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ALBANIA. 22 Oct.—A court in Tirana sentenced two persons to death and two to life imprisonment for espionage and sabotage. Nine others received sentences ranging from seven to twenty years' imprisonment.

27 Oct.—The Ministry of the Interior announced that thirty-three Albanian *émigré* spies for Yugoslavia had been 'rendered harmless'; some had been captured and the rest annihilated in an 'armed battle'.

ARGENTINA. 22 Oct.—*Elections.* Dr Palacios resigned his Socialist candidature for the presidency and recommended the Socialist Party to abstain from contesting the elections of 11 November. The reason given was that many Socialist leaders had been arrested since the recent rebellion, and the law proclaiming a state of internal war had deprived candidates of constitutional guarantees.

26 Oct.—*West Germany.* A twelve-months' protocol was signed by Argentina and West Germany providing for an exchange of goods to a total value of \$308 m. (U.S.).

31 Oct.—Senor Ghioldi, Communist candidate for the presidency, was shot and seriously wounded while addressing a meeting in Paraná capital of Entre Ríos Province. Shooting between Peronistas and Communists lasted for several minutes. One Peronista supporter was killed and several persons wounded. The Governor of Entre Ríos condemned the shooting and disclaimed Peronista Party responsibility.

AUSTRALIA. 31 Oct.—*Egypt.* Mr Casey on support for Britain (*see Egypt*).

AUSTRIA. 22 Oct.—It was learned that, in a letter to the French High Commissioner dated 17 October, Gen. Sviridov, Soviet High Commissioner, had repeated a suggestion made in the Allied Council on 28 September that the allies' military and economic committee should submit monthly to the Allied Council reports on the Austrian economy and on steps taken by the Austrian Government to disarm the country according to Allied Council orders. He maintained that such a system was much preferable to the proposal for tours of inspection in the zones, in which only two of the four elements would be represented.

31 Oct.—A Government Note was handed to the U.S. High Commissioner, and copies to representatives of the other three occupying Powers, expressing the hope that negotiations for a peace treaty would soon lead to the ending of the military occupation of Austria.

BELGIUM. 18 Oct.—O.E.E.C. decision *re* Belgian E.P.U. credits (*see Organization for European Economic Co-operation*).

BRITISH GUIANA. 20 Oct.—Report of Constitutional Commission (*see Great Britain*).

BULGARIA. 28 Oct.—Frontier incident (*see Yugoslavia*).

BURMA. 20 Oct.—*Indo-China.* Following a Government request that

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the Viet-Minh representative and his staff should leave Burma, six of the staff of twelve left Rangoon.

21 Oct.—Visit of Prime Minister to India (*see India*).

23 Oct.—Prime Minister on Japan and conditions in Burma (*see India*).

27 Oct.—*New Karen State.* It was learned that Parliament had passed a Bill for the creation of a Karen State which would form part of the Union of Burma. The new State would have the same status as the existing Kachin and Shan States and would have its own Assembly and State Councils and manage its own finances. Any laws it passed would be signed by the President of the Union and would not be referred to the Burmese Parliament.

30 Oct.—It was learned that Mr Thakin Nu, Prime Minister, had stated in Calcutta that it was the Burmese Government's policy to nationalize all foreign enterprises but adequate compensation would be paid. Burma's land nationalization policy had not been carried out owing to rebel activity but the Government had a five-year plan for its implementation. Fair compensation would be paid to the Indians who owned roughly two-thirds of the land.

CANADA. 18 Oct.—*North Atlantic Treaty.* Mr Claxton tabled in the House of Commons an Order in Council authorizing a Canadian contribution not exceeding 12,000 officers and men to N.A.T. forces.

19 Oct.—*Egypt.* Mr Lester Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, expressed support in the House of Commons for Britain's stand in Egypt and said the Canadian Government regarded the Egyptian abrogations as without validity.

21 Oct.—*Defence.* Mr Howe, Minister of Defence Production, reported to the House of Commons that orders for defence goods (excluding capital assistance and stockpiling) placed during the first half of the fiscal year had amounted to a value of \$1,122 m. compared with \$760 m. for the whole of the previous fiscal year. He estimated a greatly accelerated expenditure over the coming twelve months which would approach in 1953 an annual rate of \$1,500 m.

22 Oct.—*St Lawrence Seaway.* Mr Pearson announced in the Commons that, as an early agreement with the United States was not possible owing to Congress inaction, the Government had decided to recommend that the seaway be constructed by Canada. The Government would request the necessary co-operation from the U.S. Government under the treaty on boundary waters.

CHINA. 23 Oct.—In an address to the People's Political Consultative Conference in Peking, Gen. Mao Tse-Tung said that aid to the Korean People's Republic would continue until the U.S. Government were willing to settle the problem peacefully. He asserted that China had only intervened because U.S. troops had invaded North Korea and that China was opposed to aggressive action against any country. He claimed as major achievements over the past two years the suppression of counter-revolutionaries and the progressive land reform which

CHINA (continued) he said would be completed in 1952. He maintained that the policy in Korea, the Tibetan settlement, stable prices, and economic reconstruction had achieved unprecedented unity in China.

24 Oct.—Korea. The People's Political Consultative Conference passed a resolution in support of the policy in 'defence of North Korea' and the stand adopted by the North Korean and Chinese negotiators in the cease-fire talks. The resolution demanded continued mobilization and intensified propaganda.

26 Oct.—Tibet. The main Chinese occupation forces in Tibet entered Lhasa.

CONFERENCE FOR PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION. **23 Oct.**—A conference sponsored by Yugoslavia opened in Zagreb attended by more than 100 delegates from fifteen western European countries. Dr Simic, President of the Croatian People's Assembly and chairman of the congress, said that several members of the Cominform-sponsored Partisans of Peace had been invited but had not replied.

24 Oct.—A Yugoslav ten-point peace programme was presented to the Conference. The proposals included: condemnation of the tendency for international problems to be solved by the five great Powers; 'the just solution of the colonial problem according to principles of national determination'; assistance to under-developed countries; and disarmament.

28 Oct.—The conference ended after passing by 86 votes to nil, with 9 abstentions, a resolution rejecting the inevitability of war, condemning aggression either by open violence or by economic pressure, and calling for the development of the United Nations into a more efficient organization.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. **22 Oct.**—Sudeten German report on Czech expulsions (*see Germany*).

23 Oct.—East Germany. Herr Pieck, East German President, arrived in Prague on an official visit.

30 Oct.—Netherlands charges of espionage activities (*see Netherlands*).

DENMARK. **18 Oct.—North Atlantic Treaty.** The Lower House passed by 109 votes to 22 a Bill giving Denmark's sanction to the admission of Greece and Turkey to the North Atlantic Treaty.

24 Oct.—Great Britain. Mr Kristensen, Finance Minister, deplored at a public meeting the recent bacon agreement with Britain and said it had been concluded by the agricultural trade against the Government's wishes. He said the bonus given to farmers to encourage export to Britain had been short-sighted and that Denmark should cultivate markets in other countries and become less dependent on Britain.

EGYPT. **18 Oct.**—The British military authorities stated that the

British army was in complete control in the Canal Zone and all British families under military protection. They also stated that civil responsibilities in Ismailia and Port Said had been taken over on 16 October when it became evident during the rioting that the local authority had broken down.

The Ministry of the Interior announced during the evening that all public services in Ismailia had been handed back to the Egyptians. It was also announced that an Anglo-Egyptian military agreement had been reached over the El Firdan rail and road bridge across the Canal.

Orders were given to Egyptian police commandants to arrest British soldiers found outside the Canal Zone, and all Egyptian railway staff sent to the British military authorities in the Canal Zone were ordered by the Government to withdraw their services.

Demonstrations took place in Cairo and Alexandria in defiance of the ban. The police prevented thousands of demonstrators in Cairo from boarding an Ismailia-bound train 'to avenge their brothers killed by the British imperialists'.

The Minister of the Interior issued a statement attributing the blame for incidents in the Canal Zone to British 'oppressive measures' of provocation, including the occupation of strategic points in spite of heavily reinforced Egyptian forces. The Egyptian Press syndicate issued a declaration saying that the British planned to use the pretext of demonstrations to exploit friction between the Egyptian security forces and the British forces, and it therefore asked the public to avoid demonstrations. Both the Press and the Government agreed that responsibility for internal security rested with the Egyptian authorities, and that foreign lives and property should be safeguarded.

Azzam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, suggested that Egypt and Britain should resolve the crisis alone, but he said that Britain must realize that the 1936 treaty was dead and could not be revived. 'No nation,' he said, 'can defend herself alone to-day. Co-operation . . . is essential. But the Powers must recognize Egypt's unqualified national rights.'

A convoy of British Army lorries was fired on between Ismailia and Tel-el-Kebir.

The British War Office stated that it had been discovered that the rioting of 16 October had been started by a gang from Cairo who had incited crowds to help themselves to British property. The efforts of the Egyptian police to disperse the crowds had been 'feeble'.

The British military authorities took over Adabiyah port.

Italian offer of mediation (*see Italy*).

19 Oct.—A British Note, which was presented to the Egyptian Government, after outlining the events of 16 October in the Middle East supply centre, stated that in the British Government's view the intervention of British military forces had been necessitated by the inability of the Egyptian authorities to maintain order. H.M. Government would hold the Egyptian Government responsible for damage to British property resulting from demonstrations and would reserve full rights of compensation. In view of misleading accounts of the events

EGYPT (continued) published in the Egyptian press on Egyptian Government authority, they would expect equal publicity to be given to the present Note.

Gen. Erskine, G.O.C. British troops in Egypt, said that the seizure of the Suez Canal crossings had been necessary to the security of British forces in the Canal Zone owing to the presence of the bulk of the Egyptian Army—about one division—on the eastern side of the Suez Canal in the Sinai Desert. He had told the Egyptian authorities that on the receipt of prior warning of Egyptian troop movements and certain other assurances their troops would be allowed to pass through the Canal Zone. He also announced that he was handing over control of law and order in Ismailia that day to the Egyptian police who had been reinforced by about 1,000 constables from Cairo, but he was keeping certain British forces 'close in the background'. He estimated damage to British property by rioters at £500,000 and said he had asked the Egyptian Governor of the Canal Zone to replace accommodation destroyed by fire and to state what replacements would be made for goods stolen.

The Egyptian Government protested in a Note to Britain against her 'aggression' in the Suez Canal Zone.

An Egyptian detachment was reported to have begun the construction of defences on the eastern bank of the canal with machine-guns trained on the British positions on the west bank. They had been requested to remove them and the ferry had been stopped.

A committee of Senators and Deputies was set up to organize a passive resistance movement, and a campaign to boycott British goods was launched throughout Egypt.

Gen. Robertson, G.O.C.-in-C. Middle East Land Forces, arrived in Fayid from Britain.

The British cruiser *Gambia* arrived in Port Said, and two British destroyers left Malta for Egypt.

Lebanese Parliament's support for Egypt (*see Lebanon*).

Syrian demonstrations in support of Egypt (*see Syria*).

Members of the Moslem Brotherhood cut electric power lines supplying British forces but they were quickly repaired.

20 Oct.—A British truck was fired on twenty miles from Ismailia on the Kassassin-Tel-el-Kebir road. The Egyptian driver was wounded. G.H.Q. Middle East Land Forces announced that a British fatigue party in Port Said had been fired on but had suffered no casualties. Cairo Radio, quoting the Ministry of the Interior, said that a British patrol had fired on Egyptian soldiers in Port Said, killing one.

A meeting of university students in Cairo asked the Prime Minister to stop British 'terrorist actions' in the Canal Zone and to dismiss the Governor-General of the Sudan.

The British military authorities announced that only 75 per cent of civilians were working at Tel-el-Kebir as a result of labour walk-outs.

21 Oct.—Five persons were injured and several arrested when police in Cairo broke up a recruiting drive for 'struggle squads', sponsored by the extreme right-wing Nationalist Socialist Party.

Further British military reinforcements arrived by sea at Port Said and two squadrons of the R.A.F. regiment arrived in Fayid by air.

The Foreign Ministry delivered a Note to the British Ambassador which protested against 'new acts' committed against members of the regular Egyptian forces, including the killing of one Egyptian soldier and the wounding of another on 20 October in Port Said. It attributed entire responsibility to the British Government.

22 Oct.—The violent campaign against the British forces continued in the Egyptian press.

The Prime Minister, speaking at Alexandria, appealed for calm and assured the people that the Government had prepared measures to achieve their national aspirations.

The Minister of the Interior announced that British troops had taken over the control cabins at Suez railway station and stopped the running of trains on the Ismailia-Port Said and Cairo-Suez lines.

It was learned that the British were operating the port of Suez and that the Royal Navy was directing ships with supplies for the Canal Zone into Adabiayah dockyard. Normal Suez Canal traffic was not being interfered with and Egyptian military traffic over the canal had been allowed to proceed normally. Both Suez and Port Said customs officials were allowing the withdrawal of British military stores 'without prejudice' to rights to claim duty in the future.

British arms export ban (*see Great Britain*).

Contractors withdrew Egyptian labour from Adabiayah port.

23 Oct.—Gen. Erskine announced that he had suspended all transportation of oil fuel from Suez by tanker, lorry, barge, or rail.

British G.H.Q. also announced the stopping from 6 a.m. of rail traffic to and from the Canal Zone except for supplies for the Egyptian forces and food trains for the civilian population in the zone. The British were stated to be in charge of all road and rail traffic in the zone.

Following complaints by port officials that British shipping was ignoring port formalities, the Government sent instructions to the Suez Canal Company to refuse pilots and facilities at Port Said and Suez to British shipping not first cleared by the Egyptian Customs.

A five-minutes silence ordered by the Wafd executive as a sign of mourning for 'martyrs' killed in the Canal Zone was observed, though not universally, at 11 a.m.

The Cairo Wafd executive committee announced the opening of a register for volunteers for the 'liberation militia'.

The Shell Company was ordered not to supply petroleum to the British forces unless excise duty were paid. If the British refused, the Company would be held responsible for payment.

The Minister of the Interior announced to the press that one person had been killed and four wounded when police fired on demonstrators in Alexandria earlier that day. He denounced as traitors demonstrators who threatened public security and said he would deal with future demonstrators with the utmost severity.

The Minister also announced that twenty-five British tanks had been seen approaching Egypt's western desert frontier at Sollum. When

EGYPT (continued) challenged, the British commander had said they were heading south inside Libya.

About forty persons were injured in Cairo when police fired on demonstrators with buckshot and used tear gas. The demonstrators called on Russia for support and arms to fight the imperialists.

British G.H.Q. announced that four Egyptians had been fired on and wounded as they penetrated barbed wire defences in the Canal Zone. They had refused to halt when challenged.

The Foreign Minister declared that Egypt would not yield 'one iota' of her claims. He described Mr Acheson's statement on Egypt as a deliberate campaign to break Egypt's will.

24 Oct.—A Suez Canal Company official told the press that an Egyptian request to the Company to deny pilots to ships which had not been cleared by the Egyptian Customs, i.e. ships working for the British forces in the Canal Zone, had been refused, and he stated that the Company would abide by the concession and uphold the freedom of the canal to ships of all nations. British Naval H.Q. in the Canal Zone announced that the Director of Customs had been ordered by the Minister of the Interior to refuse clearance to British ships working for the forces and also to refuse them fuel and water. The water supply had, however, been maintained. The naval authorities were issuing to British ships certificates stating that their clearance had been withheld illegally and that they were entitled to sail.

The ban on petrol traffic from Suez to Cairo and the Delta was lifted for twenty-four hours.

Shots were fired at a British convoy between Ismailia and Kassassin.

The Foreign Minister announced that in an interview with the Soviet Ambassador that day concerning the election of a Russian judge to the International Court, Egypt's position and the international situation had been discussed.

Egyptian accusations against Britain (*see France*).

The U.S. Ambassador had an interview with King Farouk.

25 Oct.—The British military authorities said that only 40 per cent of Egyptian labour had turned in to work at Tel-el-Kebir on 24 October. There was evidence of intimidation and the Egyptian Government were providing workers and their families with free transport to Cairo. The British naval authorities reported that crews of mooring boats at Port Said and Suez, used to berth and unberth ships, had all gone on strike, and transit lights for passing through the Canal at night were being refused to British ships.

The Minister of the Interior warned the public of the danger that demonstrations might serve as an opportunity for hooligans to attack private property. He said British beatings, shootings, and thefts in the Canal Zone were 'as numerous and methodical' as ever.

Egyptian statement on four-Power proposals (*see United States*).

26 Oct.—Despatch of British troops to Libya (*see Great Britain*).

The Foreign Minister stated at a press conference that the Arab States were in agreement on Egyptian policy; that Egypt would wel-

come mediation provided it led to British evacuation and the unity of the Nile valley; and that relations with Russia were friendly and within the framework of the U.N. Charter. He said the Egyptian people were prepared for a long and arduous struggle but there could not be war in the technical sense owing to the unarmed state of Egypt resulting from British occupation. He urged the departure of British residents from Egypt so as to reduce friction. He also stated that the passage of British warships through the Canal would naturally be restricted but merchant ships of all nationalities would be free so long as no contraband for Israel were carried.

The Ministry of the Interior announced that British troops had fired on an Egyptian car, killing the driver and wounding a passenger. The British War Office confirmed the report and said the incident was being investigated.

The Foreign Ministry announced that all Egyptian representatives abroad should present new letters of credence in the name of the King of Egypt and the Sudan.

The withdrawal of Egyptian labour continued in the Canal Zone. Egyptian statement in Britain (*see Great Britain*).

27 Oct.—The Government instructed all Ministries to exclude British offers in international tenders and to terminate the employment of British experts on the expiry of their contracts.

The Government informed the British Government in a Note that it had abrogated the 1936 treaty and the 1899 condominium agreements and had amended the Egyptian constitution to change King Farouk's title to 'King of Egypt and the Sudan'. The Note also said that British interference in Sudanese affairs must cease immediately and be replaced by the natural and ancient unity binding Egypt and the Sudan.

A second Egyptian Note to Britain repeated the demand of 19 October for the immediate withdrawal of British forces from the Canal Zone and stated that various acts of provocation on the part of the British, including the killing and wounding of Egyptian soldiers and innocent persons, the seizure of installations and strategic points, and the reinforcement by sea and air of British forces, constituted an act of aggression in violent contravention of the U.N. Charter.

Gen. Erskine, G.O.C. British troops in Egypt, told the press: 'We are stronger in the Canal Zone than ever. We are meeting difficulties but we shall overcome them.' He expressed satisfaction that there had been no large-scale contact with Egyptian forces and said he hoped normal relations would soon be restored.

28 Oct.—An Egyptian woman was killed and the Egyptian driver wounded when British troops fired on a car which failed to stop at a road block at Tel-el-Kebir.

29 Oct.—The British military authorities announced that the previous day's incident was being investigated. They attributed it entirely to lack of co-operation on the part of the Egyptian police who were refusing to co-operate in the stopping and inspection of traffic at check posts in the Canal Zone.

A Suez Canal Company official announced that the Company had

EGYPT (*continued*)

stopped night convoys through the Canal and restricted night navigation to ships operating their own searchlights. Day convoys would be limited to one in each direction every other day. The measures were the result of the strike of Egyptian mooring boat workers and searchlight electricians at Port Said.

A press report from Cairo stated that, following the cutting of telephone communications with the British camps at Moascar by the Ismailia exchange, a British force had occupied the exchange for a short time and ordered a resumption of communications within twenty-four hours.

The Ministry of the Interior said that the British had threatened to use force if the Egyptian railway manager at Port Said persisted in refusing to clear the way for British Army goods from the port to British camps.

The Minister of the Interior confirmed that 'Liberation battalions' were being formed but denied that they were receiving arms from the army or with the Government's knowledge.

Middle East Command. U.S. statement on four-Power Notes to Middle Eastern States (*see United States*).

30 Oct.—Gen. Erskine said in an order of the day that the quarrel was not with the Egyptian people or the Egyptian Army but with the Government. The British would remain in Egypt until the Government 'returns to its senses'. He appealed to troops to behave with firmness and dignity and with 'the minimum of bitterness'.

A British communiqué stated that liaison between the British and Egyptian armies had been satisfactory. Intimidation of labour had been largely the work of the Egyptian police assisted by extreme nationalist organizations. In spite of obstruction and non-co-operation, shipping through the canal had not been seriously delayed. The Royal Navy had undertaken the berthing and clearance of ships of all nationalities and had had to protect labour from gangs of intimidators going round the harbour at Port Said in boats. In order to maintain the British position, it had been deemed prudent to reinforce the garrison so as to ensure adequate protection of families, installations, and service property. Certain measures to control road and rail traffic into and out of the Canal Zone had been taken and special arrangements made for the maintenance of supplies to the Egyptian Army east of the canal.

A report sent to the British War Office from British H.Q., reviewing events up to 7 p.m. on 29 October, said that intimidation was increasing and listed the following examples: (1) a native canteen driver had been arrested by the police and the goods he had bought destroyed; (2) the police had confiscated 20 lb. of leather from a garrison shoemaker; (3) a foreman warden at Tel-el-Kebir had been beaten up by natives; (4) shopkeepers at Fayid had been threatened by the police not to sell to British employees. In addition police and extremists were forcibly preventing workers from entering the Canal Zone at Abu Hamid and Abbas Bridge.

The report also stated that the following incidents had occurred on

the Canal Zone boundary: a British civilian with a woman and child in a car had been stoned by Egyptians at Abbas Bridge and the car windows smashed with sticks; passport control officers in Ismailia had threatened hotel keepers that unless British service guests had applied for normal residence permits within one week the hotels would be closed.

British announcement of further reinforcements (*see Great Britain*).

The British arrested an Egyptian police captain and ejected him from the Zone for persistent intimidation of workers in spite of warnings.

31 Oct.—*Australia*. Mr Casey, Australian Minister of External Affairs, who arrived in Cairo on 30 October on his way to the United Nations, told the press that Australia fully supported Britain.

British strengthening of Mediterranean Fleet (*see Great Britain*).

Unofficial estimates said that four-fifths of Egyptian labour had been withdrawn in the Canal Zone and the position was deteriorating. A British military spokesman at Fayid said that no commercial cargo was being worked at Port Said or Suez owing to labour withdrawals. This was causing difficulties to the British which would be overcome. It was also strangling Egypt's own trade and that of nations trading with Egypt.

Armed Egyptian 'struggle squads' intensified their campaign in the Canal Zone, seizing lorry loads of fresh food for the British forces and ordering workers at pistol point back to their villages.

A message from the G.O.C., British troops, was placed in every Egyptian's pay packet. It called on workers to stay at their jobs, pointed out the advantages of staying, and promised protection for those who did.

FRANCE. 19 Oct.—Soviet Note *re* rearmament of Germany and the Schuman Plan (*see U.S.S.R.*).

Germany: Ruhr Authority. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that the signatories of the London agreement of 28 April 1949 (Britain, United States, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg) had agreed to limit the powers of the Ruhr Authority and eventually, on the coming into force of the Schuman Plan, to terminate the treaty. Instructions would be issued to the British, U.S., and French High Commissioners to provide for the lifting of restrictions on German steel production and productive capacity and the suppression of allied controls on German coal and steel industries, except in so far as might be required to complete their deconcentration.

21 Oct.—In a speech at Marseilles, M. Pleven, Prime Minister, emphatically denied that the Government had any intention of devaluing the franc. He said an increase in production and in the French defence potential depended on plentiful supplies of coal and regretted that he had been unable to convince the United States that each dollar used to lower the transport cost of imported coal was far more valuable than the same dollar devoted to delivery of certain manufactured products.

22 Oct.—Polish rejection of three-Power proposals for Italian peace treaty revision (*see Poland*).

24 Oct.—*Egypt*. An official of the Egyptian Embassy made a declara-

FRANCE (*continued*)

tion to the press on the 'violation' by Britain of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 by attempts to detach the Sudan. He said the Treaty was incompatible with the U.N. Charter which proclaimed the rights of people to self-determination.

Germany: War Crimes. Karl Staudacker was sentenced by a military court to twenty years' penal servitude for war crimes.

29 Oct.—*North Atlantic Treaty.* Admiral Fechteler, U.S. Chief of Staff for Naval Operations, told the press that in his view a naval commander should be appointed forthwith in the North Atlantic area. He said he was no longer a candidate for the post and he did not consider that the nominee need necessarily be an American.

Four-Power Notes to Middle Eastern States on Middle East defence (*see United States*).

31 Oct.—*Morocco.* In a speech to the Anglo-American Press Association, Gen. Guillaume, the new Resident-General in Morocco, spoke of the great welcome he had received from all races in Morocco and of French achievements there since 1912. He deplored the raising of the Moroccan issue before the United Nations and said that Morocco would have independence when it was fit for it and when the French heritage could be handed over without the risk of being destroyed. He announced his intention of launching a crusade for the union of all Moroccans, including extremists.

GERMANY. 18 Oct.—*West Germany.* In a statement to the press, Mr McCloy, U.S. High Commissioner, said that if another Hitler emerged in Germany and an attempt was made to establish a police State, the United States would regard it as involving her own security and would act accordingly.

Berlin: Steinstücken. East German police entered Steinstücken, a village which, though about a mile outside the U.S. sector boundary, had come under U.S. administration owing to its inclusion in the Berlin borough of Zehlendorf in the U.S. sector. The police set up control posts between the village and the rest of Berlin.

19 Oct.—After discussions with Herr Reuter, Chief Burgomaster of Berlin, Gen. Mathewson, the U.S. Commandant, protested to Mr Dengin, head of the Soviet Control Commission, that the occupation of Steinstücken was a violation of the 1944 European Advisory Commission agreement. He demanded the withdrawal of the East German police.

West Germany. The Allied High Commission announced the transfer of control of foreign trade and constitutional matters to the Federal Government.

In a review of internal and external affairs to the Christian Democratic Union Congress at Karlsruhe, Dr Adenauer, Federal Chancellor, contrasted Russia's actions with those of the western Powers, and pointed out that west Germany had so far received \$1,500 m. under Marshall Aid whereas east Germany had, apart from occupation costs, contributed 27,000 m. marks to Russia up to the end of 1950.

Allied agreement on the Ruhr Authority (*see France*).

Rumania. All parties except the Communists supported a resolution in the *Bundestag* protesting against the forced resettlement of 200,000 Swabians in Rumania.

22 Oct.—*West Germany: Czech Expulsions.* The Sudeten German Refugee Association published a 'White Book' on the expulsion by the Czech Government of 2½ million Germans from their homes. It claimed that more than half a million of them were Sudeten Germans.

23 Oct.—*West Germany: British Zone Economies.* The British High Commission issued a statement showing economies in British spending already introduced and about to be introduced.

O'Sullivan Report on restitution claims (*see Great Britain*).

East Germany. President Pieck arrived in Czechoslovakia on an official visit.

Berlin: Steinstücken. Following a Soviet assurance on 22 October that instructions had been given to the east German Government to withdraw their police from Steinstücken, the east German police withdrew from the village and contact with Berlin was resumed.

24 Oct.—*Zonal Trade.* After a meeting between the Federal Minister of Economics and the High Commission at Bonn, a statement was issued that implementation of the east-west trade agreement signed on 20 September would depend on removal by the Russians of restrictions imposed on Berlin's trade with the west.

East German police at Marienborn detained two mail wagons in transit between west Berlin and west Germany and sent back three wagons to Berlin and four to Hanover.

U.S. proclamation of end of state of war (*see United States*).

Sentence on German war criminal (*see France*).

Berlin: Steinstücken. Following the arrival in Steinstücken of three west Berlin policemen, east German police accompanied by Russian soldiers reappeared in the village and surrounded the building which the west Berlin police had entered.

25 Oct.—It was learned that the east German police had arrested a west Berlin journalist in Steinstücken and were preventing the release of the three west Berlin policemen. Inhabitants were being allowed to pass through the check points between the village and Berlin with only a perfunctory search.

West Germany: Illegal Arms. Dr Lehr, Minister of the Interior, told the press that large quantities of small arms were being smuggled into western Germany across her western borders. The west German Communist Party was believed to be responsible. The frontier police were being strengthened.

Coal. The Government rejected as impracticable a plan, worked out by Allied and German technicians and approved by the Allied High Commission, for the replacement of the D.K.V. by a number of regional sales organizations. The Government had asked for further consultations with the High Commission.

26 Oct.—*West German trade agreement with Argentina* (*see Argentina*).

GERMANY (*continued*)

28 Oct.—*East Germany. German Unity.* Herr Dertinger, Foreign Minister, said in a speech at Kleinmachnow, that his Government was prepared to make serious concessions for German unity, including international control of all-German elections and an eventual investigation into east German democracy. He called for all-German talks on unity at which various problems could be discussed, including west German police units and west German remilitarization.

30 Oct.—*Steinstücken.* A special representative, appointed by the Berlin borough of Zehlendorf to inquire into the situation at Steinstücken, established himself in the village without interference from the east German police. It was learned that the three west Berlin policemen had been withdrawn to Zehlendorf and that the village was in a state of semi-siege, the road from Berlin being closed to all motor traffic.

31 Oct.—*East Germany: Berlin Trade Restrictions.* Herr Rau, Economic Planning Minister, told the People's Chamber that the question of bills of lading for west Berlin goods had nothing to do with his Government but was a matter for the Soviet authorities, and that the passage of goods between Berlin and the west was regulated by four-Power agreement. He added that his Government would carry out reprisals if west Germany failed to deliver the quantities of iron and steel promised under the inter-zonal trade agreement, and said that east Germany was no longer dependent on 'capitalist countries' for vital supplies.

Five-Year Plan. In presenting to the People's Chamber a bill embodying the five-year plan, Herr Ulbricht, deputy Premier, said that if thoroughly carried out it would bring the people a higher standard of living than that of 1936. He said it was the solemn 'duty' of east Germany to free west Germany from capitalism and that the 'liberation' of the Ruhr from the Schuman plan would enable Germany to intensify her peaceful economy.

GREAT BRITAIN. 19 Oct.—Note to Egypt *re* responsibility for damage in Canal Zone (*see Egypt*).

Persian Oil. Adjournment of case before the Security Council (*see United Nations, Security Council*).

20 Oct.—*British Guiana.* The Constitutional Commission on British Guiana published its Report (Colonial No. 280). It recommended, *inter alia*, the introduction of universal suffrage and an increase in the proportion of elected members in the Legislature.

21 Oct.—Egyptian Note of protest (*see Egypt*).

22 Oct.—*Egypt.* The Board of Trade revoked all outstanding licences permitting the export of war material to Egypt.

Polish rejection of Italian peace treaty revision (*see Poland*).

23 Oct.—*Germany. Restitution Claims.* The O'Sullivan Committee Report on progress made in the disposal of internal restitution claims in the British zone of Germany was published as a White Paper.

British statement on economies in British zone of Germany (*see Germany*).

24 Oct.—Danish criticism of Anglo-Danish bacon agreement (*see Denmark*).

25 Oct.—**General Election.** The results, with one (Barnsley) outstanding, were: Conservatives and associates 321 seats; Labour, 294; Liberals, 6; others, 3. The total of votes cast for the Labour Party was 3,911,582, and for the Conservative Party, 13,708,773. Four Ulster Unionists were returned unopposed.

26 Oct.—*Egypt.* The transportation to Libya by air of the 19th Infantry Brigade group began.

The Egyptian Press Secretary told a press conference that the British were 'pursuing a course of arbitrary action' and they could only hold themselves to blame if more serious incidents occurred. He claimed that the Egyptian authorities had the situation in hand but said no one could predict the consequence should external provocation continue. He emphasized that the Egyptian people were solidly behind their Government.

27 Oct.—Egyptian Notes to Britain (*see Egypt*).

28 Oct.—*New Government.* Mr Clement Davies, leader of the Liberal Party, announced in a statement that he had received from Mr Churchill an offer of office in the Government but had felt unable to accept it. He however pledged his party's support for the Government for measures clearly conceived in the interest of the country as a whole'.

29 Oct.—Four-Power Notes to Middle Eastern States on Middle East defence (*see United States*).

30 Oct.—*Egypt.* The War Office announced that the 3rd Infantry Division was under orders to move to the Middle East, and the Admiralty announced that H.M. aircraft carrier *Illustrious* and fleet carrier *Triumph*, at present in home waters, had been ordered to stand by to transport troops to the Mediterranean area if required.

New Government. Following a first announcement on 27 October, further Cabinet appointments were announced which brought the Cabinet's final composition to the following: Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr Churchill; Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, Mr Eden; Lord President of the Council (with responsibility for Food and Agriculture), Lord Woolton; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr R. A. Butler; Commonwealth Relations, Lord Ismay; Lord Privy Seal, Lord Salisbury; Home Secretary and Minister for Welsh Affairs, Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, K.C.; Labour, Sir Walter Monckton, K.C.; Colonies, Mr Oliver Lyttelton; Lord Chancellor, Lord Simonds; President of the Board of Trade, Mr Thorneycroft; Paymaster-General (with responsibility for atomic energy and production), Lord Cherwell; Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr James Stuart; Health, Capt. Crookshank; Housing and Local Government, Mr Macmillan; Co-ordination of Transport, Fuel, and Power, Lord Leathers.

The duties of Leader of the House of Commons were assigned to Capt. Crookshank following a request from Mr Eden to be relieved of them.

The Prime Minister announced cuts in Ministers' salaries from

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

£5,000 to £4,000 and in the Prime Minister's salary from £10,000 to £7,000 during the rearmament period or for three years, whichever should end first.

31 Oct.—*New Government.* Further Government appointments were announced as follows: Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (with responsibility *ad interim* for the Ministry of Materials), Lord Swinton; Admiralty, Mr James Thomas; War, Brigadier Head; Air, Lord De L'Isle and Dudley; Supply, Mr Sandys; Food, Major Lloyd George; Agriculture and Fisheries, Major Sir Thomas Dugdale; Fuel and Power, Mr Geoffrey Lloyd; Transport and Civil Aviation, Mr John Maclay; National Insurance, Mr Peake; Minister of State for Economic Affairs, Sir Arthur Salter; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr Boyd Carpenter; Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Reading and Mr Nutting; Parliamentary Secretary, Food Ministry, Dr Hill; Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Sir Peter Bennett.

On the assembly of the new Parliament, Mr W. S. Morrison, Conservative, was elected Speaker.

Egypt. The Admiralty announced a strengthening of the Mediterranean Fleet by the temporary addition of four destroyers from the Home Fleet.

GREECE. 24 Oct.—*Election.* The final results of the general election of 9 September were announced as follows: Greek Rally 114 seats; Epek 74; Liberal Party 57; United Democratic Left Party (E.D.A.) 10; Populists 2; Agrarians 1.

27 Oct.—*New Government.* A new Coalition Government of Progressives and Liberals under Gen. Plastiras, leader of the Progressives, took the oath before the King. Mr Venizelos, Liberal Party leader, became deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, and Vice-Admiral Sakellariou became Defence Minister. In a broadcast to the nation Gen. Plastiras promised to safeguard Greece's national security and to introduce comprehensive economic and social reforms. The new Government had a majority of four over all other parties in the new assembly.

31 Oct.—In a speech to Parliament on foreign policy Gen. Plastiras pledged the Government to improve relations with Italy and Yugoslavia. He said leniency to former Communists would not extend beyond limits dictated by security needs.

HUNGARY. 20 Oct.—The third quarterly report on the five-year plan was published. It showed that the mining industry had fulfilled its plan by only 90·2 per cent which represented a fall of 4 per cent compared with the second quarterly report.

21 Oct.—M. Rakosi, deputy Prime Minister, speaking at a conference of miners and Communist leaders, insisted on energetic measures against 'violators of labour discipline' to put an end to the steady fall in coal production.

INDIA. 18 Oct.—*United Nations.* In his presidential address to the annual session of the Indian National Congress Party, Mr Nehru said that India had given her allegiance to the ideal of world co-operation but the United Nations had drifted from what it was originally intended to be. He urged its reorganization on a new basis with a new approach and making a wider appeal to all countries.

21 Oct.—Thakin Nu, Prime Minister of Burma, arrived in Delhi for a three-day visit.

Tibet. It was learned that the Government had given permission for a second group of Kazak refugees from Tibet to enter Kashmir. The Kazak caravan had been attacked for a second time by Chinese Communists on 14 October on the Tibetan border.

23 Oct.—*Burma.* Thakin Nu, Burmese Prime Minister, told the press that he had discussed with Mr Nehru, among other questions, the Japanese peace treaty. Burma hoped to sign a separate treaty as soon as Japan should be 'free' as a result of ratification by the majority of the San Francisco treaty signatories. Burma expected to get 'several million rupees' of reparations from Japan. Speaking of internal affairs, he said the Government had the upper hand everywhere against the insurgents and the situation was no longer serious though it might take five years to restore peace throughout the country. He did not think the insurgents were receiving help from China. Pakistan's attitude over the Muslim rebels in East Arakan had been 'most correct and helpful'. The economic situation in Burma was improving, and the country had an export surplus but was unable to spend all foreign exchange earned on rehabilitating existing industries and on new industrial ventures owing to the disorganized state in the interior. The oil industry would not be nationalized at once but by gradual stages. The Government were arranging to buy one-tenth of the shares in the Burmah Oil Company and to run it as a joint venture. Half the shares in the Burma Corporation (the mining company in the north) had already been bought and it was being operated jointly.

25 Oct.—*Government Appointment.* Dr Katju, Governor of West Bengal, was appointed a Cabinet Minister in the Central Government. It was stated that he would succeed Mr Rajagopalachari as Home Minister on the latter's retirement at the end of the month and would also be in charge of the Law Ministry.

INDO-CHINA. 19 Oct.—Gen. de Lattre de Tassigny arrived back in Hanoi from Europe.

20 Oct.—Expulsion of Viet-Minh representatives from Burma (*see Burma*).

29 Oct.—M. de Raymond, the Commissioner for the French Republic of Cambodia, was assassinated by one of his servants at Phnom-Penh. An accomplice of the murderer was arrested.

INDONESIA. 29 Oct.—*Arrests.* The Prime Minister announced to Parliament, during a debate on the recent arrest of about 15,000 persons, that a 'foreign-supported underground movement' had

INDONESIA (*continued*)

planned to kill President Sukarno, the Vice-President, and various Government officials and to overthrow the Republic and proclaim a new State. The Prime Minister said the Government had been forced to take quick action owing to the dangerous situation in West Java caused by robberies and agitation.

INTERNATIONAL CREDIT CONFERENCE. 18 Oct.—A conference attended by delegates from forty-six countries opened in Rome to consider (1) bank liquidity and the control of inflation; and (2) the financing of international trade.

IRAQ. 29 Oct.—Four-Power Note on Middle East defence (*see United States*).

31 Oct.—*Egypt.* Salih Jabur, leader of the People's Socialist Party, Gen. Taha al-Hashimi, leader of the United Popular Front Party, and Kamil al-Chadrachi, leader of the National Democratic Party, all expressed full support for Egypt, and declared that the 1930 treaty between Iraq and Great Britain 'had been signed under duress, was outdated and should be abrogated'.

ISRAEL. 23 Oct.—*Food Crisis.* Dr Joseph, Minister of Trade and Industry, described in a broadcast the country's serious economic position as a result of the shortage of hard currency and a flourishing black market. He said that in view of the critical food situation priority for foreign exchange allocations would be given to food purchases.

26 Oct.—*Middle East Defence and Egypt.* Mr Sharett, Foreign Minister, said that his Government had impressed on the western Powers its belief that so long as the Israeli-Arab dispute remained unsettled any Middle East security scheme would be seriously handicapped. The view had however been countered from one quarter by the argument that the two issues could be dealt with separately. He said that Israel could not condone the Egyptian abrogation of treaties nor the Egyptian denial that the Suez Canal was an international waterway.

29 Oct.—Four-Power Note on Middle East defence (*see United States*).

ITALY. 18 Oct.—*Egypt.* Signor De Gasperi, Prime Minister, suggested that Italy might mediate in the Anglo-Egyptian dispute.

22 Oct.—Polish rejection of three-Power proposals for revision of the Italian peace treaty (*see Poland*).

23 Oct.—*South Tyrol.* It was learned that the Government had decided to restore seized property to those South Tyrolese who had had their property seized after the war and had not been allowed to resume Italian citizenship under the De Gasperi-Gruber agreement of 1947 owing to their active co-operation with the Nazis.

31 Oct.—*Imports.* The Council of Ministers authorized: (1) the temporary abolition of all quotas and other quantitative restriction affecting, with a few exceptions, goods imported from the European

Payments Union area; (2) a reduction, for the next five months, of 10 per cent on current Customs tariffs for most goods imported from the same area; (3) the placing of E.P.U. currencies at the disposal of the banks, at 2½ per cent interest for a period of six months. The measures were aimed at increasing Italy's imports and so reducing the credits accumulated in the E.P.U. which had nearly reached the permitted maximum figure of \$205 m.

JAPAN. 26 Oct.—*Peace Treaty. U.S.-Japanese Security Pact.* The Diet approved ratification of the peace treaty by 307 votes to 47. It also approved by 289 votes to 71 the security pact with the United States.

JORDAN. 29 Oct.—A new Senate with five new members was appointed by royal decree.

Four-Power Note on Middle East defence (*see United States*).

KASHMIR. 31 Oct.—The constituent assembly held its first meeting in Srinagar.

KOREA. 18 Oct.—U.N. forces made further gains against stiff resistance in their advance on Kumsong and captured three hill positions north-west of Yonchon.

Allied H.Q. issued a statement warning the Communist command to cease delaying tactics at Panmunjom or face 'a winter war'.

19 Oct.—The Communist mission accepted during a meeting at Panmunjom a compromise U.N. proposal that three-mile security zones be established around Kaesong and Munsan, the two H.Q. of the two armistice delegations. Agreement was also reached on the creation of a neutral area with a radius of 1,000 yards for Panmunjom.

20 Oct.—Allied tanks entered Kumsong and retired after attacking enemy positions.

22 Oct.—The liaison officers of both sides signed at Panmunjom an agreement on arrangements for the resumption of cease-fire talks. It provided for: (1) a neutral zone with a 1,000-yard radius around Panmunjom for the security of which both sides should be equally responsible; (2) security zones with a three-mile radius around Kaesong and Munsan; (3) a neutral corridor a quarter of a mile wide along the Kaesong-Panmunjom-Munsan road. It was agreed that the cease-fire talks should be reopened at 11 a.m. on the day following ratification. The U.N. Command formally ratified the agreement a few hours later.

U.N. tanks again entered Kumsong and attacked enemy positions. Six air engagements took place in which enemy jet fighters in all numbered about 180.

The U.S. Air Force announced that the Communists had well over 1,200 planes, half of them jets, north of the Yalu River. Their air strength had been steadily increasing in spite of losses which were estimated at ninety destroyed and 204 damaged since 30 June.

23 Oct.—Peking Radio announced that the Chinese Gen. Lin Kwang-wu would replace Gen. Teng Hua on the Communist armistice

KOREA (*continued*)

delegation and the North Korean Gen. Chang Hyung-San would be replaced by Gen. Kim Pu-San.

A major air battle in which enemy aircraft were estimated at over 150 was fought over North Korea. At least five enemy aircraft were destroyed and at least nine damaged. Allied losses were one bomber and one fighter destroyed and two bombers damaged.

The U.S. Air Chief of Staff in Washington said that Russian-speaking pilots were flying some of the Communist jet fighters.

The Communist High Command ratified the liaison officers' agreement on the resumption of armistice negotiations, and the liaison officers supplemented the agreement with a number of mutual understandings including a provision that no flights of aircraft should take place over the agreed neutral areas except under 'weather or technical conditions beyond control'.

Chinese resolution on Korea (*see China*).

24 Oct. — Another major air battle took place over North Korea.

U.S. Casualties. U.S. casualties in the war were officially announced as 92,997, of which 13,985 were killed in action, 66,535 wounded, and 12,477 missing (of which 178 were known to be dead).

25 Oct. — Cease-fire negotiations were resumed at Panmunjom. After the question of an armistice line had been referred to a sub-committee of the two delegations, the U.N. members of the sub-committee proposed the establishment of a two-and-a-half-mile-wide buffer zone along a line stretching from the mouth of the Yesong river, nine miles west of Kaesong, to Machajin, eleven and a half miles south-east of Kosong on the east coast. The proposed line passed four miles south of Pyongyang, four and a half miles south of Kumsong, and fifteen miles north of the Hwachon Reservoir, and involved the abandonment by the allies of 200 square miles of conquered territory in the east and their acquisition of an area of equal size in the west.

U.N. aircraft delivered heavy attacks on North Korean rail communications in the face of strong opposition from enemy jets.

26 Oct. — The Communist representatives presented to the sub-committee a counter-proposal for an armistice line almost straight across Korea about ten miles north of the 38th parallel. According to this line the Communists would retain Kaesong and give up part of the Ongjin peninsula in the west and the allies would withdraw as much as fifteen miles in the east surrendering various hard-won positions, such as 'heartbreak ridge' and the 'iron triangle'. The U.N. representative rejected the proposal saying it bore no relation to military realities or to the current military situation.

Extensive allied bombing operations were continued, and ground forces attacked in the Kumsong area.

27 Oct. — The U.N. delegates to the truce talks offered to withdraw U.N. forces from islands off the east coast of North Korea if the Communists would accept their proposed cease-fire line.

Major air battles took place for the seventh day in succession. Enemy air losses in the six previous days were stated by the Air Force to be

six jets destroyed, two probably destroyed, and fourteen damaged. Allied losses were: two jets destroyed in the air and five jets and one helicopter lost to enemy ground fire. (One Superfortress had previously been reported lost and two damaged.)

29 Oct.—The 8th Army announced that the allies had 'neutralized' Kumsong, but they estimated that enemy reinforcements amounting to at least a division had reached the area.

Peking Radio repeated a previous charge that the Americans were using poison gas.

U.S. soldiers reported that Chinese troops had deliberately fired on U.N. stretcher-parties and Korean refugees.

31 Oct.—The Communists made a new proposal for a truce line only two to three miles south of that proposed by the allies with a buffer zone one and a quarter miles wide on each side. They maintained their claim to Kaesong.

The Communists drove allied troops off hills south-east of Kumsong and held their positions against allied counter-attacks.

A force of thirty-three U.S. Marines were carried by helicopter behind the enemy lines and destroyed a guerilla stronghold.

LEBANON. 19 Oct.—*Egypt*. Parliament passed unanimously a resolution declaring support for Egypt and requesting the Government to act with other Arab States 'in the sacred cause'.

23 Oct.—Police opened fire on pro-Egyptian demonstrators in Beirut causing several injuries.

29 Oct.—*Middle East Defence*. Fifteen parties in the National Congress voted for a resolution stating that the country's independence was in danger and that the western declarations on Middle East defence were a grave menace and contrary to international law.

Four-Power Note on Middle East defence (*see United States*).

30 Oct.—*Oil*. Parliament returned to committee a Bill to create a reserved zone at Zaharan port for the oil pipeline provided for in an agreement already ratified by Parliament. Deputies also unanimously voted a resolution urging the Government to negotiate with the oil companies a revision of existing agreements which were stated to be contrary to the Lebanon's interests.

MALAYA. 19 Oct.—Mr Macdonald, Commissioner-General for South-East Asia, urged in a broadcast that the Malayan people should unite more solidly to destroy the Communists. He gave an assurance of British support for Malayan efforts to create unity among the population and to secure self-government.

21 Oct.—Bandits killed two constables and wounded two others in south Johore.

22 Oct.—Twelve members of the security forces and four civilians were killed, and sixteen members of the security forces and one civil liaison officer were wounded, in a bandit ambush in north Selangor. Six bandits were killed. It was also reported that three Gurkhas had been killed and two wounded a few days earlier in the same area.

MALAYA (continued)

Guerillas attacked also in Kedah, killing a lance-corporal and wounding four constables. A planter was murdered in Tanjung Malim.

24 Oct.—A Chinese from the guerrilla force which shot Sir Harry Gurney was killed by security forces who had been tracking down the group ever since the murder.

It was announced that in the previous twenty-four hours security forces had killed six, and wounded two, bandits.

Four Chinese rubber tappers were murdered by bandits.

31 Oct.—The Government issued a statement explaining the reason for the closing of the Mawai resettlement camp.

MALTA. **26 Oct.**—*Budget.* The Finance Minister estimated a deficit of over £350,000 in his Budget speech. He said that financial aid from Britain would be sought.

NETHERLANDS. **30 Oct.**—*Czechoslovakia.* The Government issued a statement containing charges of Czechoslovak espionage activities in the Netherlands.

31 Oct.—*Schuman Plan.* The Second Chamber of the States General approved by 62 votes to 6 a Bill to ratify the treaty for the establishment of a European coal and steel community.

NEW ZEALAND. **18 Oct.**—*Budget.* Mr Holland, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, in introducing the Budget said that New Zealand's national finances were in good shape and prospects excellent. Overseas receipts, mainly due to the phenomenal rise in wool prices, had risen in the past year to a record of £243 m., and New Zealand had earned \$37 m. more than she had spent. Part of the surplus of £8,714,000 had been used in providing for a family allowance of £5 for each child, and the balance of £5,250,000 had been contributed to the war emergency fund. A further contribution to this fund during the current year was estimated at £6·6 m. Estimated defence expenditure was increased by nearly £10 m. to £25 m. Budget concessions included various tax reductions and subsidies for bread, butter, flour, and gas. The universal superannuation payment was doubled but became subject to tax.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION. **22 Oct.**—*European Army.* M. Alphand (France) presented to a meeting of the Council deputies in London a report on the progress of the Paris conference on a European army. He said that all delegations had agreed on the principles which should govern the integration and logistic support of units in a European army, and the conference had recognized the need for a common military budget. M. Alphand said the conference was studying an Italian proposal for a European parliament elected by direct universal suffrage which would control the common defence budget after an interim period during which control would be exercised by an indirectly elected parliament on the Strasbourg model.

Amendment to Treaty. The Council deputies signed the protocol (see

(p. 619-20) which, after ratification by Governments, would provide for the admission to N.A.T.O. of Greece and Turkey.

NORWAY. 30 Oct.—A Norwegian Note in reply to the Soviet Note of 15 October was handed to the Soviet Ambassador. It rejected the Soviet charges against Norwegian measures under the North Atlantic Treaty and stated that the treaty had no aggressive aims but had been concluded to offer members a guarantee of security. The Government had, however, decided, as stated in its declaration of 21 February to the Storting, that no bases on Norwegian soil would be made available to foreign Powers so long as Norway was not attacked or threatened with attack. The Government had not established, and would not establish, any military fortifications or base within the Spitsbergen archipelago or on Bear Island, but would protect the status of the islands under the 1920 treaty.

31 Oct.—*North Atlantic Treaty*. The Storting approved the agreement admitting Greece and Turkey to N.A.T.O. Only six members opposed it.

ORGANIZATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY.

8 Oct.—E.P.U. The Council decided that Belgian excess credits in the European Payments Union would be met for the next three months partly by payments in gold and partly by the granting of credit. The executive committee were instructed to investigate possible long-term solutions of the problem.

22 Oct.—E.P.U. The European Payments Union published its balance sheet to the end of September. It showed the following positions of member countries within the Union: United Kingdom, net deficit of nearly \$142 m.; Belgium, credit overdraft of more than \$80 m.; Italy, net credit of \$142 m.; Switzerland, net credit of \$76·8 m.; Portugal, net credit of \$71·4 m.; Netherlands, net deficit of \$190·8 m.; West Germany, net deficit of \$106 m.

PAKISTAN. 21 Oct.—*Kashmir*. In his first public speech as Prime Minister, Khwaja Nazimuddin said he would continue the foreign policy of his predecessor and strive to solve international problems by peaceful means. With regard to Kashmir, Pakistan asked that the Kashmir people should have the right to decide their future without outside pressure. He regretted that the Security Council had not yet taken steps to provide for a free and impartial plebiscite.

23 Oct.—*Government Changes*. The appointment was announced of Mohammed Ali, head of the Civil Service, as Finance Minister in succession to Mr Ghulam Mohammed.

PERSIA. 19 Oct.—Security Council's adjournment of oil dispute (*see United Nations, Security Council*).

Egypt. Supporters of the banned Tudeh party, renamed the United Syndicate of Workers, demonstrated in Tehran in sympathy with Egypt. They also demanded the release of political prisoners.

PERSIA (*continued*)

22 Oct.—The Government protested strongly in a Note to Britain against the diversion of British cargoes destined for Persia.

A Persian official in Azerbaijan said in Tehran that he did not intend to return to his post in Tabriz because it was not safe for a non-Communist to remain there.

24 Oct.—Mr Kazem Hassibi, Government representative on the commission, left by air for Washington in response to a telegram from Dr Moussadek.

U.S.S.R. Persia and the Soviet Union signed an agreement for exchange of 6,000 tons of Russian sugar for Persian cotton.

28 Oct.—Following the discovery of the central committee of the illegal (Communist) Tudeh Party, thirty members of the party were arrested.

30 Oct.—A pro-Egyptian demonstration by Communist students took place in Tehran.

It was learned that about twenty-five more members of the Tudeh Party had been detained.

POLAND. 22 Oct.—*Italy.* The Foreign Ministry delivered a Note to the British, U.S., and French embassies which said that the Government would only consider the three Powers' proposals for revision of the Italian peace treaty on condition (1) that the peace treaties with Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Finland were reconsidered, and (2) that Italy withdrew from the North Atlantic Treaty.

RUMANIA. 19 Oct.—West German resolution against the resettlement of Swabians in Rumania (*see Germany*).

SAUDI ARABIA. 29 Oct.—Four-Power Note on Middle East defence (*see United States*).

SIAM. 31 Oct.—The Prime Minister announced to the Upper Chamber the discovery of a Communist plan to overthrow the Government.

SOUTH AFRICA. 26 Oct.—*Coloured Representation.* Three judges of the Cape provincial division of the Supreme Court dismissed without costs an application by four Cape coloured voters challenging the validity of the Separate Representation of Voters Act.

SUDAN. 18 Oct.—The Governor of Khartoum Province issued an order forbidding public meetings and processions until 31 October in the interests of public security.

It was learned that the Controller of Egyptian Education and the chief staff officer of the Egyptian troops in the Sudan who were due to leave in Cairo had been requested by the Governor-General not to return to the Sudan for the time being on grounds of public order. It was understood that they had both been active disseminators of Egyptian propaganda.

21 Oct.—In anticipation of a request to the United Nations by the Constitutional Commission for an international commission to govern the Sudan, the Sudan congress (dominated by Mohammed Nur Edzin, leader of a faction of the pro-Egyptian Ashigga Party) cabled the United Nations challenging the legal power of the Commission since the abrogation of the condominium agreement.

25 Oct.—Speaking on behalf of the Governor-General at the opening of the third session of the Legislative Assembly, the Civil Secretary said he hoped the Constitution Amendment Commission would submit its proposals before the end of 1951. They would be published and the views and recommendations of the Sudanese would be ascertained. Elections for a new legislative body or bodies would be held as early as possible in 1952. He was confident that a self-governing constitution could be in operation before the end of 1952.

All members of the Assembly except one expressed approval of a motion deplored Egypt's attempt 'to impose Egyptian sovereignty on the Sudan without consulting the Sudanese' and refusing to recognize the constitution for the Sudan promulgated by the Egyptian government. The motion also expressed appreciation of British declarations promising Sudanese self-determination and of the British refusal to use the Sudan as a bargaining-point with Egypt.

The University College of Khartoum was closed indefinitely owing to continued demonstrations by students in spite of the ban.

27 Oct.—The Constitution Commission telegraphed an appeal to the United Nations for the appointment of an international commission to reside in the Sudan, endorse the constitutional development of the country, supervise the implementation of full self-government . . . and advise the Sudanese on the setting-up, under its supervision, of a constituent assembly to exercise self-determination by December 1953.

WITZERLAND. 28 Oct.—*General Election.* The election results showed little change in the strength of the parties. The Communist party lost two of its three seats for the Canton of Vaud in the Lower House.

SYRIA. 19 Oct.—*Egypt.* Thousands of Syrians took part in anti-British demonstrations and sent a message to the Egyptian Government expressing support and readiness to join in fighting imperialism.

23 Oct.—The Foreign Minister, Faydi Atassi, told Parliament that he would reject any proposal for Syria to join a Middle East defence plan. He declared full support for Egypt.

29 Oct.—Four-Power Note on Middle East defence (*see United States*).

PAKISTAN. 21 Oct.—Entry into Kashmir of Kazak refugees (*see India*).

26 Oct.—The main Chinese occupation forces entered Lhasa.

TURKEY. 29 Oct.—Four-Power Notes to Middle Eastern states on Middle East defence (*see United States*).

UNITED NATIONS

PALESTINE CONCILIATION COMMISSION

18 Oct.—The Commission published a letter dated 14 October from the Israeli delegation commenting on the Arab delegation's reply to the suggested preamble to the Commission's proposals of 24 September (*see p. 583*) which proposed that both parties should bind themselves to settle their differences peacefully and to refrain from hostile acts and the use of force. The letter stated that the Arab reply was unsatisfactory on three counts: (1) the Arab States proposed to bind themselves only 'as signatories of the armistice convention'; (2) the text omitted any mention of settling differences through peaceful procedure; and (3) they undertook (only) not to make use of their armed forces. The Israeli delegation said the last point raised the issue of the Suez Canal blockade and represented an attempt to make the Commission accept an interpretation of the armistice agreement which the Security Council had rejected—namely, that the blockade did not constitute the use of armed force and was therefore legitimate.

19 Oct.—The Commission replied to the Israeli delegation's letter of 14 October that it could not accept 'any interpretation of its position which would imply an evaluation of the scope of either the armistice agreements, the Security Council resolution, or the provisions of the U.N. Charter'. It also stated that the declaration of neither party could alter the obligations assumed by the parties in accordance with the provisions of the armistice agreements or of the U.N. Charter.

SECURITY COUNCIL

19 Oct.—*Persian Oil.* Following a decision by the Yugoslav delegation not to support the amended British resolution because of doubts concerning the Security Council's competence in the matter, the resolution, deprived of the hope of a majority vote, was withdrawn. The Council then decided by 8 votes to 1 (Russia) to defer further consideration of the dispute pending a final pronouncement by the International Court of Justice on its own competence to deal with it. The Russian delegate opposed on the ground that the resolution implied an infringement of Persian sovereignty. Sir Gladwyn Jebb (Britain) expressed the displeasure of the British Government at the lack of support it had received in bringing the case to the Council. He emphasized that in referring the case to the Council Britain had adopted the only course left to her, and he maintained that there had been a denial of justice. He believed the Council's refusal to act effectively would create a serious precedent.

UNITED STATES. 18 Oct.—Gen. Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, arrived back in Washington from his visit to Greece and Turkey.

20 Oct.—*Vatican.* President Truman nominated Gen. Mark Clark the first U.S. Ambassador to the Vatican City.

20 Oct.—*Foreign Aid.* Before adjourning its eighty-second session Congress finally passed a Bill authorizing new appropriations for

foreign aid of \$7,328,903,976 which, with unspent funds amounting to more than \$800 m., provided for a total of \$8,100 m. Allocations were as follows: Europe, \$4,818,852,457 in military, and \$1,022 m. in economic, aid. (An additional \$100 m. for unspecified purchases was also included in the Bill for Spain); Near East and Africa, \$396,250,000 in military, and \$160 m. in economic, aid; Asia and the Pacific, \$535,250,000 in military, and \$237,155,866 in economic, aid; American Republics, \$3,150,000 in military, and \$21,245,653 in economic, aid.

Congress also passed a Bill providing more than \$4,000 m. for the construction and expansion of military bases and a supplemental Bill providing more than \$1,500 m. for economic controls agencies and various defence activities.

22 Oct.—Canadian decision *re* St Lawrence seaway (*see Canada*).

Atomic Weapons. An atom bomb was exploded in Nevada.

U.S.S.R. The White House announced that a third atomic explosion had taken place in Russia.

Polish rejection of three-Power proposals for Italian peace treaty revision (*see Poland*).

23 Oct.—*Vatican.* The White House announced the revocation of Gen. Clark's appointment as Ambassador to the Vatican City owing to a legal opinion that the General could not accept the appointment and retain his army status.

Persia. Dr Moussadek arrived in Washington and saw the President.

24 Oct.—Dr Moussadek saw Mr Acheson, Secretary of State.

Germany. President Truman proclaimed the end of the state of war with Germany as from 19 October—the date of a Congressional resolution to that effect.

25 Oct.—*Defence.* Mr Kimball, Secretary of the Navy, said to the press that he would 'guess' that the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean was prepared to use atomic bombs if necessary in the defence of western Europe. He said the Sixth Fleet had been built up to sixty to seventy ships. He also announced that the U.S. Navy was developing Port Lyautey in North Africa under an arrangement with France. He declared that the Suez Canal must be kept open.

Egypt. The Egyptian Ambassador issued a statement to the press which said that Egypt had studied carefully the four-Power proposals for a Middle East Command but had found in them 'the perpetuation of Egypt's occupation not only by Britain but also by other Powers' and a failure to recognize Egypt's national aspirations.

Atomic Weapons. Senator McMahon, Chairman of the Congress Atomic Energy Commission, told a meeting of nuclear physicists in Chicago that the U.S. Army could not be equipped with atomic tactical weapons until 1953 or 1954.

28 Oct.—*Military Training.* The National Security Training Commission recommended in a report to Congress the immediate institution of universal military training. It proposed a period of six months for youths of eighteen.

Atomic Weapons. Another atomic bomb was exploded in Nevada.

29 Oct.—*Middle East Defence.* The State Department announced

UNITED STATES (*continued*)

that the Governments of Syria, the Lebanon, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Israel had been informed since 24 October by the United States, Britain, France, and Turkey that the establishment of a Middle East Command would be proceeded with irrespective of Egypt's actions and that the views of the Near Eastern States would be welcomed as plans for the Command were developed.

Statement by Admiral Fechteler on a naval commander for the North Atlantic area (*see France*).

30 Oct.—Another atom bomb was exploded in Nevada.

31 Oct.—Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Washington from Montreal.

Foreign Aid. President Truman signed the Foreign Aid Bill.

U.S.S.R. 19 Oct.—*France.* A Soviet Note to France, in reply to the French Note of 26 September, repeated former charges against the revival of a German army, the Atlantic Pact, and the Schuman Plan.

30 Oct.—Norwegian Note *re* measures under the North Atlantic Treaty (*see Norway*).

YUGOSLAVIA. 23 Oct.—Peace conference at Zagreb (*see Conference for Peace and International Co-operation*).

A Belgrade district committee sentenced a Yugoslav to death for espionage and sabotage on behalf of Russia. Thirteen others received prison sentences ranging from five years to life.

28 Oct.—*Bulgaria.* Belgrade Radio announced that a Yugoslav frontier guard had died as the result of wounds received the day before when Bulgarian soldiers had opened fire on a Yugoslav frontier patrol.

31 Oct.—Marshal Tito told the Press that he estimated the joint military strength of Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria at a million men including police units. He said there would be no essential change between Yugoslavia and the Atlantic Treaty Powers except in the development of economic and cultural relations, and Yugoslavia had no intention of joining a regional defence agreement with Greece and Turkey. He was equally opposed to the policy of *blocs* and to neutralism, and he appealed to all small countries to oppose the Soviet proposal for a five-Power peace pact. He declared himself in favour of German rearmament, provided Germany remained truly democratic, and expressed the hope that talks with Italy concerning Trieste would start shortly. He deplored the trial in Italy of fifty-two former Communist partisans charged with high treason and murder (of a non-Communist partisan brigade) and also the recent hostile attitude of certain Italian circles and of sections of the Italian press.